FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1889.

Landon office of The Bux Hotel Victoria, Northum berland avenue. Address Antaux Brissans, sole repre-sentative in London.

Every One Must Take a Hand!

We shall have an international exhibition in 1892, and we shall hold it on Manhattan Island. It will be thrown open to mankind on May 1 of that year, and remain open for exactly six months.

It is to be held here because New York is the metropolis of the United States, and is for the occasion the fit trustee and custodian of the interests of the whole country. There will be no tealousy, no unworthy feeling on the part of Philadelphia, of Boston, or even Chicago. The ambition they now manifest is most creditable, but it is only an earnest of the hearty and splendid cooperation that they are ready to give us.

The Fanibition of 1892 will be the greatest the world has ever seen. The thousands of Americans who are visiting Paris this summer will one and all return fixed with the same idea, that of an American exhibition, an assembling under the auspices of the greatest of republics of the most comprehensive and imposing demonstrations of the evidences of human industry and progress.

If the strangers within the walls of Paris leave this year behind them five hundred millions of dollars, why shall not the strangers of 1892 leave a like sum in New York? If every city in Europe and every European industry feels the mighty impulse of the French Exhibition, held as it is in behalf not of Paris or of France, but of Europe why shall not the whole of this continent share in the prosperity and happiness of 1892? It will be so.

It is time now to organize, to call to the front the young men, and to select the brains and the energies and the intelligence that are to administer this great enterprise. And It is time, too, to supply the sinews of war, to determine the sources of revenue; to fix upon the share that shall fall to the Government and the individual.

THE SUN, in behalf of New York, rich and poor, great and small, began this question of the Exhibition, and pledges its supremest efforts to the end. We devote ourselves to two years of superhuman industry, industry of workers in every trade there is, industry all day and all night, industry at the highest rate of wages payable in these United States to every kind of artisan and laborer that our industries know or need. And then when the job is complete we shall have the finest and the completest holiday that ever fell to the lot of a whole people.

Such is THE SUN'S idea of what is before us and of the spirit in which New York and the country should take it up. We are in it to the best of our abilities, and we even venture to contribute our small mite toward the indispensable, and to that end write down THE SUN for-well, say \$10,000.

His death leaves a void that cannot be filled. His powerful many-sided individuality, his unceasing public spirit, his widely extended relations among men of all opinions and all parties, his extraordinary reach of knowledge almost approaching universality, his cordial generosity of sympathy and of judgment, his unequalled capacity for the transaction of business, and the power and tenacity of his friendships, made him during the last twenty-five years one of the most significant and valuable citizens of New York. He was not a seeker for popularity. He never disguised or withheld his preferences or his resentments. There was nothing about him of ostentation or of assumption. Though under all circumstances a Democrat, he was not a politician nor a philanthropist; yet he was probably the most popular man in New York, and had more friends than any other. In his profession as a lawyer he was rarely if ever seen in court, but it is not beyond the truth to say that he had, first and last, to do with the settlement of more important legal controversies than perhaps any half a dozen other lawyers. In such cases his extraordinary business faculty would rise to the height of genius. His intuitive and comprehensive mind, seizing infallibly the essential point of the dispute, would find the means of reconciling the contestants and bringing their conflicting interests into unison. In the social life of New York he was always conspicuous and influential. He was a generous supporter of every public enterprise, and struggling talent of every nature found encouragement and aid from him. So likewise did every victim of privation and suffering. But his loss will be most deeply deplored as something irreparable by that large body of persons who loved him as a friend. To them his heart and his hand were ever open. Not one of them ever found him other than frank, sincere, unreserved in blame as in praise; and whether advice or help were needed, it was given promptly, fully, and without any purpose but that of friendship and of truth. He was a character by himself, unlike other men, and those who knew him most thoroughly will thank Gop most

heartily for the privilege. And whosoever, far or near, in fact or in spirit, attends beside his grave to-dayevery one will alike pay the tribute of sorrow. of affection, and of honor to the memory of SAMUEL LATHAM MITCHILL BARLOW.

A Clerical Slanderer. The Rev. B. F. DE COSTA is an Episcopa-

lian dergyman of New York, and in the performance of his sacred functions he recites to his congregation every Sunday the Ten Commandments, and they respond with a prayer for Divine help to keep them. One of these commandments forbids the bearing

of false witness. Yet the Rev. Mr. DE Costa lately made this public declaration:

"With the passing away of black slavery there should be found time to consider the subject of white slavery which holds the workingmen of this country in b slack slaves, reducing essential statements of the Dec laration of Independence to so many 'glittering ges

To talk about white slavery in this country, and to liken the condition of the workingmen to the negro slaves before emancipation, is to speak falsely, to bear false witness, and to insult, slander, and degrade the

vest majority of American citisons.

as factors of the body politic. They must bow to the absolute control and power of their masters. They are chattels and not human beings; and they have no more to do in making the laws under which they live and by which they are enslaved than dogs and cats, horses and cows. They are bought and sold and carried hither and thither as their masters please. They have no wills of their own, and in every respect they are separate

and apart from free men. With such enslaved and degraded crea tures this Episcopal clergyman classes the majority of the white people of the Union; the majority who govern the republic and make its laws. Because they have to work for their living he calls them slaves equally with the black men who were emancipated under the proclamation of Lincoln, and subsequently elevated to the legal and political rights and privileges enjoyed by the others! The Rev. Dr. DE COSTA is something more

than a cranky preacher. He is a slanderer of the people and of free institutions.

Getting Facts Under Difficulties.

Some Tuareg prisoners have recently been brought from the Sahara to Algiers, where they are now in custody. The Tuaregs are the most fanatical nomads of the desert. At least a dozen explorers and missionaries, including Capt. FLATTERS and Mme. TINNE. have fallen victims of their unquenchable hatred of the white race. Occupying a large region northeast of Timbuctoo, they control at least one of the important carayan routes leading to the Soudan, and no one who enters their country escapes if they suspect him of being an unbeliever. This flerce tribe, therefore, are of particular interest to ethnologists, because so little has been learned of them; and at present a competent inquirer is spending his days with the Tuareg prisoners in Algiers, and is carefully collecting all the information he can gather of their dialect, habits of life, arts and industries, traditions and history, with a view to publishing an account of the Tuareg people. The fact that in a similar manner quite accurate and copious information has been collected of little known peoples and countries encourages the belief that the present investigation will throw considerable light on the Saharan nomads.

It was years after the French had occupied Algeria before they succeeded in subjecting the wild Kabyles of the mountains, who are now among the most industrious and lawabiding natives in the country. It was very dangerous to enter their territory, and little could be learned of them. Gen. DAUMAS. Governor of the colony, set about collecting all the facts he could glean from the prisoners in his hands about this people, their settlements and country. Later, when they were conquered, it was found that he had so carefully gathered and winnowed a mass of testimony that his published account of the Kabyles was surprisingly accurate.

Perhaps the most noteworthy contribution to knowledge ever made by this difficult method was that of the late Baron von MALTZAN, who spent many months in Aden collecting facts for a map of the interior of Arabia at a time when no European had yet penetrated the southern part of that large region. No one could successfully carry out such a work as Von Maltzan undertook unless himself a thorough geographer and blessed with infinite patience and fine, critical sense. It was his task to lay down as accurately as possible on the map this labyrinth of mountain ranges, sand plains, valleys, isolated summits, towns, ruins, and tribes, which no white man had ever seen. An outline of the method which produced an astonishing result will be interesting.

His information bureau at Aden was for months open day and night, as many of the Arab visitors would give him their time only in the evening. He drew a large scale map on which to record the information the natives gave him. They often contradicted one another, but by carefully comparing the statements of many witnesses he was able to reject what appeared exaggerated or erroneous; and he accepted no evidence that was not fortified by the authority of a numof careful questioning and sifting, his map began to fill with details, and when it was completed it contained about one thousand topographical and cultural features, such as mountains, valleys, rivers, plains, defiles, wells, ruins, routes, and villages; and he had also collected a great deal of information about the customs, religion, and government of widespread tribes. The intimate knowledge of Arabic he acquired enabled him later to travel extensively in Arabia in the disguise of a Mohammedan pilgrim, and several travellers have found his map a safe guide through middle and southern Arabia.

The first information the world obtained of about twenty countries in the interior of Africa came from the West Indies from a man who had never seen the unknown continent. This man was the Moravian missionary OLDENDORP, who, early in the eighteenth century, went from colony to colony in the Antilles, questioning negro slaves about the name and situation of their country and the countries they had traversed on the way to the coast. Naturally his ignorant informants got things badly mixed, but the missionary collected many facts that proved to be accurate, and his writings are noteworthy as the first modern work of a general African character. On the west coast of Africa the missionaries Kin-HAM and CLARKE made themselves famous by their collection of extensive vocabularies of the languages of interior tribes which they obtained from liberated slaves; and which, until recent years, have been much used by students of African philology.

They were all astonished at the comparative

accuracy attained under such conditions.

Even now considerable information is obtained in this way that would otherwise be almost inaccessible. It was through his interviews with Negroes of the Woods, brought to Holland from Guiana, that Prince ROLAND BONAPARTE obtained most of the material for his interesting monograph upon this curious people. While a part of the Andamans was still inaccessible two or three years ago on account of the hostility of the flerce and dwarfish natives, geograph ical publications were printing accounts of the people and their country derived from prisoners in the hands of the Indian Gov ernment; and the British in Upper Burmah and the Shan country have been pushing their campaigns against rebellious tribes, sometimes wholly dependent for the knowledge of topography needed in their military operations upon earth maps, made by na tives on the ground, on which the features of the country are rudely delineated in relief.

The Drys Are Not In It.

Our esteemed Dry contemporary, the Voice, is whooping up prohibition as vociferously as if Pennsylvania had given 200,000 majority for the Prohibitory Amendment and Rhode Island had unanimously voted that Prohibition was a gleaming success. The Chairman of the Prohibition Committee of this State has issued a call for a State Convention to be held at Syracuse next September. The unterrified Voice says there is good reason to suppose that this Convention "Dems Views of Respect," "An University will be the largest ever held by the party. Idiom." "Open Questions in Philology." The

"The Prohibition party will secure thousands of votes as a result" of the "perfldy and treachery of the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island."

This may be whistling to keep the courage up, but it is pleasant to see the Drys come up chipper as ever after the large lickings they have had. This is an "off" year, and off years are usually better for the Prohibitionists than other years. But we are afraid that their attempts to stir up indignation against the leaders of the Republican and the Democratic parties because Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island have just vigorously kicked Prohibition will come to nothing. A well-drubbed minority that after repeated drubblings have nothing better to do than to howl about the perfidy, treachery, villainy, and corruption of the majority is not impressive or attractive.

As Democrats we say the more Prohibitionists in this State the merrier, but at the same time we must admit that a continuance of the valuable aid which they have been good enough to give the Democrats in years past cannot be depended upon. The Drys may come out strong, but the chances are against them. The Democrats of New York must not expect assistance from that source. They must rely upon themselves.

On the Size of John Wanamaker's Soul. It is prescribed by law that the Postmaster-General shall annually fix the rates charged for the transmission of Government telegrams. The law was passed in 1866, and the rate was then fixed at one cent a word, and there it has remained. The rate was a fair one. It was, probably, equivalent to one-third of the rate charged to the general public, and it was put at a low figure because the Government gave the telegraph company rights of way, permission to cut timber, and other privileges upon the public domain.

Postmaster-General JOHN WANAMAKER was confronted the other day with the annual function of fixing the rate, and instead of filling out the blank as usual at one cent a word, he inserted "one mill a word." Now, we are not unduly prodigal of our affection when it is a question of the Western Union Telegraph Company; we are ourselves one of their largest customers, and we know them very well; but we must take occasion to remark that this act of the Postmaster-General implies as contemptiible, mean, and vulgar an exhibition as any public man or public official has, in our time, been guilty of. It admits of no defence and of no excuse. There is no process of reasoning, no theory of ethics that can explain or palliate it. It is the act of a man who in mind is attuned to things mean, low, and unmanly. It is the act of a man who puts a pistol to your head because you have no power to defend yourself.

What right in justice or decency has the Government of the United States to direct the Western Union Telegraph Company to carry the Government despatches at a price that involves an actual loss of money to the company? Is the Government driven to it by stress of weather? Is a war impelling it to heroic economies? Does a great policy of domestic reforms require it to crush a public servant? Or has it entered upon a decale highwayman's campaign against private

Probably none of these. The trouble is that Postmaster-General John Wanamaker is in a big office, a place of wide opportunity and inviting to considerable and dignified achievement. He fills it just as a small dried pea might till one of his own bandboxes. He administers its duties with the large-hearted, generous, and comprehensive intellectuality that distinguished him when he used to parade the Flannel Transent, circumpavigate the Underclothing Aisle, and chassée across the All-Wool Nave to dock the wages of a two-dollar clerk. As he snipped a tape so he would run the Government; and when it becomes a question of marking down another man's goods John WANAMAKER owns up to no peer in the whole country. To every intelligent mind ber of native travellers. By this slow process this may explain his sum and quotient, but it absolves no citizen from the penalty of having to blush for him.

The Kingston Freeman expresses its opinions very vigorously in the subjoined para-

graph: "Governor Hill signed the bill to pay the workingmen of the State \$2 a day. Superintendent Shanshan Immediately discharged 500 of the 1,300 men on his pay roll, and threw fifty-seven more men out of work by laying the State dredge up for repairs. Why the Legisla-ture passed such a bill is incomprehensible, for it was a bit of demagogy pure and simple. The Governor who pretends to greater sagscity and a more honest devotion to the interests of the State than the whole Legislature. ought not to have signed it. It was not a measure to win votes, for every workingman turned out becomes

an enemy to the Governor." The Governor is not to blame for the dismissal of the working men. Neither was he the author of the act. The Republican majority in the Legislature passed it in order to put him in a hole. If he had vetoed it, the liepublican journals would have condemned him; whereas now they ought to condemn the Legislature.

The Kingston Freeman is right in one thing. however. The act is pure and simple humbug and imposture. It ought never to have been passed. You can't pay workmen who serve the

Congressman Spinola maintains that if the New York delegation in Congress will sustain the project of holding a great International Exposition here in 1892, there will be no difficulty in securing the necessary legislation in its behalf. There can be no doubt that the New York delegation will be unanimous in its action upon this subject. We do not believe that there is a single Congressman from this State who will favor the absurd notion of holding the Exposition in Washington, where it could not be successful, though millions of

Our esteemed contemporary and critic, the Chicago Tribune, objects to some remarks of ours about that gigantic ugliness, the Ban-THOLDI statue:

"What about looking the gift horse in the mouth! Was it not a little cruel to levy forced tributes upon the orphan asylums and Sunday school children to provide the pedes: al upon which to mount such a monstrosity! The statue came from France and the pedestal from the orphan asylums and the shop girls; the millionaires didn't give a cent."

Let the galled jade wince. The truth has got to be told later if not sooner. We have kept it back out of politeness as long as seemed necessary. As to levying upon orphan asylums and Sunday school children, that was no job of ours; and, as for the gift horse, after he has been taken and paid for and set up on a pedestal, lo these many years, it rather becomes a duty to look into his mouth to see whether he is really worth much or nothing.

There is one consoling reflection, however. Art is long, time short, judgment difficult, occasion transient. The bronze is thin, and it won't last forever.

It is not all sporting in these times. For example, here are a few of the themes that have been brought under debate this week at the Convention of the American Philological Association in Easton: "The Endphonemata of Aschines." The Relation of the Greek Optative to the Subjunctive," "DEBURY's Philo-biblion," "The Meters of Paradise Lest," "The Meters of Paradise Lest."

Roman Elements in English Law," "The Uses of Shall and Will," and "The Dramatic Construction of SHARESPEARE'S Winter's Tale." It is pleasing to be able to say that it was not efore an array of empty benches that these themes were debated, but before a large body

of scholars, who had gone from all parts of th country to Easton to enjoy the proceedings of the American Philological Association. It is the opinion of the Philadelphia Press that the American Exposition of 1892 in this city will be a "brilliant enterprise and a grand success." The reasons given by the Press for

entertaining this opinion are sensible and conclusive. The Philadelphia Inquirer also shows sound judgment in dealing with the subject. The Rome Sentinel is nearer the truth than it really supposes in a remark intended only as

a bit of political brayado: "The Democratic party, strengthened by defeat, is preparing for victory in 1832."

The party was strengthened by defeat. De feat rid the party of its two chief sources of weakness, a certain man and an uncertain idea, The Democratic party is preparing for victory, like a strong fellow who wakes and finds himself free from an incubus.

The French gave nearly four years to the work of preparing for the Universal Exposition that is now promoting the glory of Paris. We will have but half that time, after action has been taken by Congress, to prepare for the Universal Exposition in New York, which must be ready at the quadricentennial of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

in the Hon. THOMAS B EXEC the Man Who Looks Like SHARESPRANK. It is a fact, nevertheless that the discovery belongs to Mr. Hann' invisu, who found in the con-tour of the head or the distinguished Representative from Maine a good deal that resembled the Stratford bust - Borton Herald.

You state the fact about Mr. HENRY IRVING with perfect accuracy. It was that distinguished tragedian who first commented in orlvate upon the wonderful resemblance between the Stratford bust and Tom REED's mug. But It is a fact, nevertheless, that the Hon, Thomas B. REED owes his now world-wide fame as the Man Who Looks Like SHARESPEARE to the thoughtful attention of THE SUN, and that is the debt he will not repudiate.

TOM REED IS the SHARESPEARE of the Stratford bust, not the SHAKESPEARE of the DROK-

It is a judicious policy that was adopted by the Park Board in adopting the resolution against the erection of any new building in the City Hall Park until there is an opportunity for further legislation on the subject. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will doubtless give heed to the remonstrance of the l'ark Board, which is in full accordance with the opinion of the people of this city.

G. H. Punsen, principal owner of the New York There must be some mistake in this. We

understand that the only owners of the Daily Neces are the Hon, BENJAMIN WOOD and Col. WILLIAM LONGMEMORY BROWN, a Democrat without fear and without reproach, though Boss CLEVELAND would never smile upon him.

Ten years ago, when it was proposed to hold an International Exposition in the United States, Congress recognized New York as the proper place for it, and appointed a Commission to make the necessary preparations here. The reasons for the choice of New York at that time have been vastly strengthened within a At the convention just held in this city by

the National Confectioners' Association the spirit of progress has been predominant from first to last. Not only were business questions brought up for action, but two of the delegates gave speeches upon the high themes of "Confectionery as a Fine Art" and the Ethics of Confectionery," and one of the most important debates was upon the means to be adopted for advancing the standard quality of confectionery, Altogether the convention has been one of the most interesting ever held by the representatives of any line of business.

The Hebrew Convention in session at Detrolt has taken ground against the holding of any special Hebrew celebration three years hence in honor of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS This is the right and proper ground to take. The men of all races in our country will unite in the great celebration of 1892.

THE DEATH OF THE LATE MR. BARLOW. The Tribute of a Very Near Friend of Many

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Dear Sir: The affecting intelligence of our friend Barlow's death reached me by telegram from Judge Shipman within the last hour. This crushing blow will be to you as to me and to many others, hard to bear. What he was to me for thirty years, the true and steadfast friend, ever kind ever full of sympathy and appreciation, ever ready to counsel, to help, to sustain, I cannot tell new.

His vast resources of energetic action, his unvarying kindness, his placid temper, ah, how shall I speak of him as he deserves?

I did not think that I should have survived him. In the order of nature he should have followed me to that bourne whence no traveller returns. He has gone before. God help those who are deprived of husband and father by this sudden berenvement!

GEORGE TICKNOB CURTIS. RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 10.

All the News, Always. From the Des Moines Mail and Times

The New York Sun finds it rather difficult to confine fiself to six pages these exciting days of disasters and sensations. It aims to publish six pages on week days, pasting the single sheet inside the foire and mak-ing the fourth page the editorial one. Notwithstanding THE SER's reputation for "bolling down" the real news of the day, it has published eight pages almost regular-ly since the Johnstown disaster. The Sunday Sun is a monater of twenty or twenty four pages, and the equal of a good magazine. The Sex continues to be the ber edited and the oftenest quoted of the great New York

Pretty Successful for Oue, Isn't Het From the St. Louis Republic. The Chicago Herald says that "Gov. Hill is a tariff reformer." Gov. Hill is a New York politician

Where Uncle Jerry Draws the Line in Gallantry. From the Toledo Blade.

I heard a story which illustrates Secretary Rusk's absolute independence in regard to the political recommendations of his cierks when that would interfere with what he believes to be the best interests of the dovernment service. In rearranging matters at the close of the likesly our it became necessary to transfer close of the likesly our it became necessary to transfer another. But was known that he had been borne to another, blue was known that he had been borne to another. But was known that he present Administration came into power done about as she pleased. The chief of her division, when informed of the decision that had been made in regard to her, said "But suppose she objects? I expect she will be dispicased at the change." "Whom will she object to " asked the Secretary of Agriculture. I have the reply, "I will to the first to feel her resolution, for I don't suppose she will spead to you until she has veried her anger upon me."

The large of the covernment and not to please any clerk."

In a venue the and whether the lady objected or not.

stable congration ! if Garrison on Longstreet and Pitzpatrick on the

I haven't heard whether the lady objected or not

The Editing of an Artist on Theosophy. From the Washington Capital.

There are three ways of editing an article on the couply the way is to take the first twenty pages and throw them thought the coupling and article on the coupling and throw them thought the them and effective but it is likely to be noticed by the mount of the coupling the coupling the resone very muscular men in the theosophy brainess. Another way is to uncouple the rear portion of the article and throw it into the ditch. The main objection to this is the difficulty in finding just where a sentence begins. By far the best way is to jump into the middle of the essay, began at a paragraph, and throw away the pages till you get tree. In this way you preserve buth ends and give the proceeding an air of professional discrimination which is very gralifying to the artistic spirit.

Mr. Parkinson of the Northwest. From the Philadelphia Press.

Among the President's callers to-day was a cell-man from Washington Territory named Parkingon, who found the heat so intolerable that he walkington the White House in his shirt sleeves and with his callers to be supported by the same than t

IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Robert Louis Stevenson-His Voyage-His Health Greatly Improved—He Will Re-main in the South Seas While He Fin-lahes Up His Great Work for THE SUN.

From the Pall Mail Gazette A special representative of this journal had an interview yesterday with Mrs. Stevenson, mother of Mr. R. L. Stevenson, She is at present staying with some friends in Edinburgh:

We left England nearly two years ago-in August, 1887," said Mrs. Stevenson, "on account of Mr. Stevenson's delicate health. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. Osborne, and myself. We went to America, where we stayed a year, and sailed from San Francisco in June last year. We spent the first winter after leaving England in the Adirondacks. It was fearfully cold, the thermometer registering sometimes as low as 40 degrees beow zero. We kept our health very well notwithstanding it was so dry, and Mr. Stevenson seemed to enjoy the cold climate, though I may say I didn't care very much about it. Our quarters were beside Lake Serenac.

and a boy and a cook and steward-eight hands all told. We sailed first to the Marquesas group of Islands in the Southern Pacific, and spent some time there. We first touched at Nuke-hiva, where we stayed at two different places in the island. The group is in possession of the French, but they are poor colonists. Indeed. they only seem to stay but a short time on the islands. Everywhere you go you meet with Scotsmen. There are English, too, but the Scotsmen are the majority. The island of Nuke-hiva is very beautiful. There are high hills and fine woods, while the climate is splendid, and altogether we enjoyed our stay there very much indeed. One of the first pe met was at one time a cannibal, and had in his time eaten eleven men, but he did not seem at all a terocious-looking fellow, rather the reverse. Indeed, we found the natives exceedingly kind. They did everything they could for us. We were adopted into the family of a chief, and spent a very happy time with him. Alter a short stay in Ohiv-oa, another of the Marquesas group, we sailed to Taka-raya, one of the Paumotu Islands. This we found to be a very interesting place. The island is a coral reef with an ocean shore and a lagoon shore. You can walk across in about two minutes and a half, and the crabs can cross from the ocean to the lake side of the islet. The numerous shells we found to be of entirely different species on the outer shore to what they were on the beach of the lagoon. We stayed about a fortnight. The island can boast of a good large village, but there were only seven people in it when we were there, and these were of the poorest. The rest were away at another island. where they had a good deal of land. The selling of the place was just in process, and they were getting the land registered under the French rules, so that those left behind were only the poor, who were not much interested in that kind of thing. We stayed a fortnight, and proceeded to Tahiti. We did not enjoy our visit to the capital of Tahiti very much. Mr. Stevenson was ill there all the time. Or leaving we went to a place in the south side of the island, a village called Tandra. There the masts of the yacht were found to be decaying. and we lived for about a couple of months among the people. The climate suited Mr. Stevenson very much, and he got quite well there. He then first started to do work He could not do anything on board the yacht, and had not put pen to paper since leaving San Francisco. But he started to write some of the "Master of Ballantrae" there, and I had a note from him only a day or two ago saying

that he had just finished the story.
"Last Christmas Day we left the Society Islands for the Sandwich group, and sailed to Honolulu. The voyage took us nearly a month, though we should have done it in half that time. We had some bad weather and calms on the voyage. At Honolulu we stayed three months, taking a house four miles out of town at a seaside place cailed Walkiki. The place we found to be a great deal too civilized for us. They have the electric light, tramcars. telephones, and all the accompaniments of modern life. It felt to us as if we had been suddenly called home when we didn't expect it. The place is very Americanized. Here I left Mr. Stevenson and came home myself. The letter I had from him the other day stated that he was sailing on the 4th of June for the Gilberts, and after that the Carolines and Marshalls, three groups of islands about midway between the Sandwich Islands and New Guinea. After that be intends going to Syde wants me to join him cember next, so that he won't be home for another year at least. The climate of the Pacific suits Mr. Stevenson so well."

"How has he been in health since leaving San Francisco?"

"Oh, very well, indeed, excepting the short time at Hawaii, when he was rather unwell. The air we found so cool notwithstanding our proximity to the equator. The sea breezes always kept us comfortable. He is pretty well restored to health now, and lives so much in the open that by the time he expects to be back in England again we trust to see him entirely restored. He is doing no serious study, taking, of course, a few notes here and there of the voyage, and incidents for future use, but that is all. In his last letter he says he is sick of literature. The stories about his dangerous illness are all nonsense. He never had any serious Illness.

" By the way," said Mrs. Stevenson, in concluding the interview. "I notice that some of the papers are saying that that story by Mr. Osborne, 'The Wrong Box,' is largely Mr. Stevenson's. Now, that is not the case. The story is really the work of Mr. Osborne. Only, to use a common shrase, Mr. Osborne got Mr. Stevenson to look it over for him and put what he called 'a little more pepper 'into it. That is all Mr. Stevenson has had to do with it. Mr.Osborne will be with Mr. Stevenson till the conclusion of the trip, and intends devoting himself entirely to literature."

THE LORDLAND STAKES DECISIONS. By Rucing Law Salvator Should Be Ruled Out-Case of Garrison and Fitzpatrick.

From the Turf, Field, and Farm, In the Lorillard Stakes, run at Monmouth Park on Tuseday, Mr. Haggin started two cuts, Salva-tor and Kern. The latter was ridden by Brant. Rule 45 of the cude reads: "When a horse is disquasified under this rule every horse in the race belonging wholly or in part to the same owner is also disqualified. There is no doubt that Brant did jostle and impede other horses in the raca, and the Executive Committee so ruled, for after deliberation the official announcem

was made:

The Executive Committee, having investigated the running of the Lordhard stakes, are of the upinion that Mr. Haggin's borse Kern was ridden foully. The complaint was made too late to affect the award of the race to salvator. The jeckey, Brant, is ruled out the course. If Brant role Kern foully his horse was disqualified by operation of the rule, and the disqualitication ex tended to Selvator, the property of the same owner. True, complaint was not made to the judges until after they had pisced the horses, but is the action of placing final in the place of fraudulent riding, proof of which is furnished before distribution of prize money? And why should Salvator receive money which was for feited by him under the rule through the action of his

Faverdale colt knew that Brant had deliberately fouled and impeded their mounts, why did they not make the complaint either before or immediately after passing the scales, as required by the rule? Their fallure to d so should be inquired into, and if, as is shown by the action of the Executive Committee, they were fouldd, they should be punished for neglecting to protect the intercals of their employers.

Well Equipped. From LAN.

Pater—Well, my son, you are graduated, and are now prepared to go West and fight the indiana. Do you think you have the secessary qualifications?

West Fointer—Well, I should think so. I am the champion long-faistance runner of our class.

Bound to Be Well Heeled. From Life. Rew Dr. Thirdly-Is not your bill rather high.

Dr. Diagnose. Yes; but I have Scriptural authority for making it high, and you, as a siergyman, should not edical.

The product of such authority. I seekes 'Physical Action for the product of the product of the seekes 'Physical Research authority."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

We Must Have the Fair-Some Reasons for it Concisely Stated by a Business Man,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The interest you have shown in having an Exhibition in 1892 leads me to write the following: There is little doubt in the minds of men of affairs that the nation will give its encourage. ment, morally and financially, toward making a universal Exhibition in 1892 a grand success and one creditable to the genius and talents of

the American people. The Exhibition in 1876 gave to foreigners an approximate conception of the power of our industrial institutions. Nearly sixteen years will have passed into history since we presented to the admiring inspection of our visitors what we had accomplished up to 1876; in 1892 we shall be enabled to startle the world with what we have accomplished by evolution and progressive methods in the arts, sciences, and manufactures. It is my judgment that if every industry in

this country responded to an invitation to dis-play its products, the Centennial Exhibition We got a yacht from Dr. Merritt, a retired physician in San Francisco. It is a nice little grounds of 1876 would not be adequate for a World's Exhibition in 1892. Such a place as boat manned by a Captain, mate, four sailors, was occupied at Philadelphia would hardly meet the requirements of our manufacturers to-day, and when we consider the interest that foreign nations would take, allowing that they make only an average exhibition, we can readily see that at least twice the amount of ground would now be required. This calculation is based upon the provise that we should have an active administration in the foreign department. Consequently it is sale to assume that the next World's Exhibition, held in 1892, will eclipse any previous enterprise.

Other nations have invariably made liberal appropriations for their sections. We cannot claim as much for ourselves, hence the meagre representation in the American department in Paris. Our exhibit this year in Eurore creates more or less ridicule, and the questions propounded by visitors that cannot now be answered specifically, can be effectually disposed of in 1892. There are many reasons why we never make a grand display of our capabilities in Europe, the chief one being that our foreign competitors show too great an anxiety to possess our models and processes without compensation, and, moreover, are chargeable with commercial piracy. This tendency on their part prevents many manufacturers from showing their wares, and therefore Americans seidem make more than a respectable display of their manufactures, exhibiting only those in which we are very strong. At the same time, it must be admitted that there are two sides to the charge previously made, inasmuch as we share in that respect equal privileges, but the fact remains that they are enabled to learn more from us in the line of practical productions than we can from them. Therefore this inequality lessens the number of American exhibitors abroad. At home our immense industrial institutions should respond promptly, being entirely freed from such considerations as would prejudice them in preparing foreign exhibitions. Besides, many are prevented from visiting foreign exhibitions on account of the great expense atta-hed to such enterprises.

Cosmopolitan New York is, par excellence, the most available situation, with its overwhelming oceanic and overland transportation and banking lacilities, itse-tablished commercial connection with the world, its unapproachable domicling capacity, its varied amusements and diversions, its polyglot population, its attractions nesting about our harbor. Sound, and ocean-washed shores, with every conceivable advantage over all other sites, it would be simple imbecility to select any other city than the great metropols for so gigantic a scheme. Foreign exhibitors would be more likely to encourage us on account of the prompt delivery of their exhibits, together with the cheapness and diminished inbility to breakage or other damages that are usually experienced in shipping to inland centres. Furthermore, their section would be of easy access to them, involving less expense in handling, features that will be highly appreciated by experienced concerns. If we had a Minister of Secretary of Commerce added to the dency on their part prevents many manufac-turers from snowing their wares, and therefore

easy access to them. Involving less expense in handling, features that will be highly appreciated by experienced concerns. If we had a Minister of Secretary of Commerce added to the President's Cathet we should obtain greater prestige among foreign nations and influence a greater number of visitors by receiving the support of the Government, directly and officially. It is hoped that we shall see the wisdon of creating a commercial portfolio.

Where shall it be located? Central Park would be rained, and readered for years not a spot of beauty and joy, in addition to which it is doubtful if the available park space would be adequate. In my judgment it would be far wiser to receive permission from the city to take possession of one of our newly purchased parks, or to take some desirable adjacent site.

To be successful in 1892 the work of organization should begin this fall, and the markgement of the enterprise should be committed solely to sagnelous and reputable experienced men of affairs. New York, as a matter of course, has an abundance of this class, but it would be well to look toward a compact and sympathetic national organization, appointing available men in every city and State in the Union. This suggestion will bear close consideration, for an exhibition managed by inexperienced directors will simply come to grief financially, and also fail to give pleasure to a discriminating public. The history of past exhibitions will show that they have only been successful when conducted on business principles by men of ability and practical ideas.

There are a great many factors that con-

will show that they have only been successful when conducted on business principles by men of ability and practical ideas.

There are a great many factors that contribute to success, and one of great importance is the establishing of liberal passenger rates; cheap excursions from every section of the country will certainly attract millions of our countrymen to the metropolis; reasonable terms by our hotel keepers will also be an inducement to visitors to the Exhibition. Extortion or unreasonable rates will naturally diminish the attendance. Still, the commissary department is now in safe hands, since the hotel keepers have organized themselves into an association for their own advancement. They can do much toward promoting the attendance or destroying it, but it is morally cortain that they will adont no sulcidal policy. A grand success of the movement means prosperity for them. Properly considered, exhibitions are nothing more or less than de facto advertising and commercial schemes. Having had more experience and greater natural inclination. Paris naturally leads as an exhibition and fete loving city, its enterprise being largely supported by the Government and hotel keepers, the city taking great care at each exhibition to put up some prominent memorial, which simply adds so much more to the architectural beauty of its many monuments, the last one being no less a memorial than the Eaffel Tower, and it will be well if in 1892 we finitate the example set us by the French by building some memorial to commemorate the event.

How to organize a preliminary movement is well understood by a great many of our citi-

Fronch by building some memorial to commemorate the event.

How to organize a preliminary movement is well understood by a great many of our citizens. The easiest plan would be to adopt the French system, which is very complete, whereby the entire working is not only simplified, but made very effective by not overworking any special committee or its directors, thus insuring energetic work and satisfactory results; or if it should be deemed advisable, let his Honor the Maxor call a preliminary meeting of all the Presidents of the many organized bedies of men representing the industries including also those that he had the honor to represent during the civic paradel, and there decide what action shall be taken toward organizing at once.

Weighing all these factors as a whole without considering details at present, and merely taking into account accessories and contributory influences, there can be no doubt but what a weil-organized World's Exhibition in 1892 held at New York can be made a brilliant success.

New York, July 9, 1889.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1889.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice statement from Mr. Titus Merrill, to the effect that he had seen (ien. Grant many times at scances at the homes of Henry J. Sewton and Mrs. Wells. In 18-31, when the ramon was affoat that Gen. Grant was a Spirituallet, the writer was editing the timetonal Independent. The matter was holly discussed by the local Spiritualists and those opposed to the new doctrines, and to eatisfy myself, rather than to take any

part in the controversy. I wrote to Gen. Grant. and re-

ceived the following autograph letter, now in my pos-Dan Sin: My published denial of the charge of heing a spiritualism of heliever in spiritualism was as explicit as I knew how to make it. I have reliated and of the charge of heing a knew how to make it. I have reliated not took interest enough in the subject to wish to these often of the spiritualish performance. I hever held a mouser pation on the subject with any one who was a believer, very truly point.

HEXAL WHILE HEAD.

HAMMOSTON, N. J., July 7.

The Red Bandanna Still Waves,

ment a royal bandana a few days since. When told that he might incur the displeasure of the secretary of the in-terior by such a royal demonstration, he repiled. I am a Democrat, but the same as I always have been. In these times of so much political truckling this young Democrat and his father should be proud of the fact that they do not change with the Administration. Very truly years.

Barcants Scotters.

THE CROW CREEK AGENCY.

Efforts of the Sioux Commissioners to Carry Through Their Project,

WASHINGTON, July 11. - Gen. Crook and his associates appear to have achieved a fair degree of success at Crow Creek, although they have not swent this agency overwhelmingly as they did the adjoining one at Lower Brula. White Ghost and his two fellow orators were able to present some grounds of local grier, ance against the form of the measure for allotment and sale of lands, and, possibly, there was some ground for their bedief that they had been treated with less consideration than others in the bounds of the new reservation to be alloted to them. If so, it is a case like that which often happens, when the bands that make the most trouble and are the least tractable obtain more concessions than those that are docle and friendly. After the failure of make year's commission an effort was made to most fig the plan so as to render it more acceptable to the Indians. The Rossbud Accare, which had been housed for; and another the rest regular and the plan, although it had not been visited can out overwhelmingly in its favor this year by a margin over even the three-tourths which had been housed for; and as it is the most regular was highly important. But I row trees, which is the smallest of all, having but 250 voters above 21 years old and twenly-two more under 21 and over 18, feels that it is not quite well treated. It holds that its best lands between taken, and that the remainder will not be enough for their children. There is probably no alseney on the Sionx reservation more interesting and more promising than Crow Creek, Last wear s Commission referred to this lact in its report.

The indians at Crow Creek presented out a contant to those at Sanding Res. A Sanding Res Lorente. which often happens, when the bands that

sion referred to this hact in his report. The holians at trow Creek prevented to those at Standing Rock. At Standing Rock At Standing Rock At Standing Rock and so we the beautiful to the standing larger Indian canied to see the bound Asen, Medanghin reminded liven of libeness, when sitting our finds a single libeness, when sitting our finds a single state of the contrary, at 1700 types and part hour bound from the standing libeness of standard standing and the set in and both these for standard standard and the set in and

This year the Commission gained upon last year, when f the Crow Creek voters recorded to favor of the plan, in spice of the tests made by lending orners. These remails and the Indians, who sold a part of it the Crow Creek band was it right, and without the know, But it appears that the co-likely to have a veryinge votes at the Crow Creek, a But It appears that the commission with the vites at the Crow Creek and this with the success at those but and Lowe Bruc will not be success at those but and Lowe Bruc with antily compensate for the failing of at Pine Ridge. The nitmate success of the scheme without depend at Standing Rock, both farge agreeies although neither nearly as large as Rosebud of Pine Ridge. Cheyenne River has 75% votes of Pine Ridge. Cheyenne River has 75% votes of mades above 18 years old and Standing lock has 1,0%. All the way through the Commissioners have done their work well, never an tagonizing the Indians, but always being firm, clear, and sensible in their speeches, tien. Crook varying the usual carnestness of the conferences by an occasional bit of humor such as might suit the fancy of the rod men. The chances are still fair that the aggregate vote will she where fourths of the Indians In favor of the treject for opening the reservation, and a great barrier against free communication between the two parts of the new State of South Dakota will thus be removed.

TRIED IN MID-OCEAN FOR CHEATING. A Professional Cambler, Accused on th and Acquitted on the Ship.

From the Philodelphia Inquires LONDON, July 1.—The passengers on the steamship Etruria, which left New York June 22, had a novel experience. Soon after she had passed Sandy Hook a young man entered the smoking room. A party playing in one corner welcomed him, and he soon began winning

welcomed him, and he soon began winning smal amounts.

The game is what is known as Dutch bank. One player is the dealer, others betting any sum they may wish on the different piles of cards into which the dealer divides the pack. Five piles of cards having been placed on the table, the dealer asks one of the players to give him a pile. This is turned up on the table. In case it is a high card and the piles the players let their money on are lower the dealer takes the money. If the dealer has low and his opponents higher, then he has to pay exactly the amount that the players have bet on the cards.

The young man continued to play this game every ovening until he lost, from Saturday to

every evening until he lost, from Saturday to Wednesday, so he claimed, £118. Then severa

The young man continued to play this game every evening until he lost, from Saturday to Wednesday, so he claimed, £118. Then several of the passengers tegan to warn him against the dealer. One of them said he had seen the same man dealing cards at a club house in saratoga seven or eight years ago. The young man had blayed until not only all his money was gone, but until he was £14 in debt to the dealer. The young man refused to make the dealer. The young man refused to make the dealer are approached his victim and demanded the money. There was a lively scene, and the two were about to come to blows when they were separated. A proposition was can't de hold court and try both men. The young man was H. Heyers of 25 West 130th street, New York, a Spanierd by birth. A. L. Yet, the dealer, of New York and Paris, but now a resident of Alexandria. Egypt, was the defendant. Mr. Yet was to bring a counter charge against Reyers of cheating him out of the £14.

The court was held in the smeking room, the following gentlemen participating: Judre Mr. T. F. Kingsmill of Montreal. Camada: lawyer for Reyers of the following gentlemen participating: Judre Mr. T. F. Kingsmill of Montreal. Camada: lawyer for Reyers, Mr. C. R. Collier of Chicago: lawyer for Reyers, Mr. C. C. Chicago: lawyer for Reyers, Mr. For Chicago: lawyer for Reyers, Mr. C. C. Chicago: lawyer for Reyers, Mr. C. C. Chicago: lawyer for Reyers, Mr. S. Johnston was clerk of the court.

There were only two winners so who week him. T. Young, Jr. Mr. Charles Arnold, Mr. A. S. Johnston was clerk of the court.

There were only two winners says. Mr. Mr. Sagan g

SUNDIAMS.

-There is rejoicing up town over the report that the Park Commissioners have received to widen the read-way of Morningside liver.

— Sharine B Figure used to tell his most indicate friends that his father was the gravediguer of kin ser hook, and that he had held that just for a good maty

years with credit to himself and attached to the

romantic lindson that are now to be seen it our mar hets. The pleasure of looking at them during the next fortuight need not interfere with the enjoyment of their functions pasts.

It is an interesting fact that a new church is to be

organized in Hotoken for the termin Evangelical clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Franki who was cited from his pulpit for visiting lager-forer shape. The new organization is to be known as St. John's Evangelical Church.

The Alline The Aldine Club of this city has taken insertion of its new quarters in Lafayetts place. In size of the authors quarter between the authors of hims and their publishers, it is wonderful to one live they from ternize at the Abline, play invocant ether's bands and enjoy the products of their combined labors. New

History W. Wilson, Esq.

If the General was seen many times at scances in 1984, he must have had a sudden revival of interest in the subject soon after Dec 18, 1983.

History W. Wilson, The marks has been a busy some during the nineteenist market has been a busy some during the nineteenist century, especially in the early morning hours and old citizens can tell many old takes about it has doing the control of the same a number of the same a number of the same a number of the same and the same as number of the same a number of the same and the same as number of the same and the same as number of the same of the same as number of th the last years of its existence it became a nurse.

Pre remplete remarks will be a state of the neighborhood it which it was a sate!

-The action of the Superintendent of Police to ordering the Captains to report all public minimum as it is To the Editor of the Sun-Sir. It is refreshing to know that there is at least one leamorrat
who although remaining in office is not ashamed to
show his colors and who will not compromise his bemorracy. The Commissioner of Education has Democrat
for keeps, and his son, who serves as his private secretary,
displayed from a window toward the interior Departthere has been between the Biard of Police and has
least any companion to the
headquarters is important as any companion to the
headqu headquarters is important as any complained to the line can now give the grounds of his complaint to any police (laptain. The agnificance of the new order is that hereafter there will be a closer cooperation than there has been between the Board of Police and the Board of Health. This will be of advantage to the city.

—"The Popules's larger," as an Adderman Charles B.

Wite has been called some be to raide for the people in the Brands any propers closers. In most the lead quarters from the District Advance, a office to Basician San. He will be a witness against adderman McDadde.

Spa. He will be a witness against Alderman McQuade at his trial. Waite is as chearful as ever, and not at all concerned for his future. He says he will probably